

The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat.

VOL. XV.—NO. 10.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

10c PER COPY

PROFESSIONAL.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 13. Meets every Thursday night, in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen cordially invited to attend. **C. A. RUSH, M. W. LOUIS SPIERS, Recorder.**

COURT COCONINO, I. O. F. NO. 148. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. **DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R. LOUIS SPIERS, R. S.**

FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 7, F. & A. M.— Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. **W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. GUTHRIE SAUVE, Secretary.**

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN of the World. Meets the first and third Sundays in each month, in the G. A. R. Hall. Visiting brethren cordially welcome. **T. B. BUNCH, Counsel Com. T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.**

C. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF G. A. R. Post, G. R. No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. **E. H. CHESSE, Post Adjutant.**

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. **J. E. JONES, N. G. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.**

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 18, K. O. P. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brethren invited to attend. **G. E. HAYES, O. O. G. E. HAYES, E. C.**

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY. Pastor. On Sunday, Low Mass at 8 o'clock a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m. Rosary and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock p. m. On week days Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 11:15 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Church and Laramie Streets. C. P. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Gibson, Superintendent. Class meeting at 7:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. North San Francisco street. H. P. Corner, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

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A LETTER ABOUT KLONDIKE.

Special Correspondence.

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 2, 1897. I dropped over to Seattle this week to see what was going on there of interest to the people who are going to the Klondike.

Seattle is thirty miles from Tacoma and a dozen steamboats and trains operate daily between the two cities, making the run in about an hour. The fare for the round trip varies from 50 cents to \$1.50. One of the steamers is called the "Flyer," and has about as much speed as a railroad train.

When people began to go to Klondike in large numbers the passenger business of the trains and steamboats between the two cities has increased about twenty-five per cent. The Klondike rush has also increased the postoffice receipts, crowded the hotels and about doubled the business done at the telegraph offices in both Tacoma and Seattle.

The two cities have been rivals for commercial supremacy since the Northern Pacific railroad made Tacoma its Pacific coast headquarters. Seattle thought the road should make its headquarters there, but the powers that be, thought different, and it very naturally causes Seattle people much annoyance to "change cars" in order to reach their city. Of course in the matter of Alaska and other steamships, freight and passengers are taken on at both ports. Tacoma is at the head of navigation, while Seattle, in turn, claims that the returning steamers came there first. In returning, as in leaving, the steamers usually call at various ports beginning and ending with Tacoma. Some steamers, however, come direct to Tacoma from St. Michaels and Dyes and Skagway. The steam schooner North Fork, for instance, recently came here direct from the mouth of the Yukon, as did also the steam schooner Lakme, the latter arriving Saturday evening last. They come direct because they carry orders to load lumber here for other ports, and time and money is saved in such cases by coming direct to the loading port. The same is true of ships and steamers that are on the China and Japan run. One ship, the Genierick, arrived here Sunday last from Yokohama in seventeen days. This is the quickest sailing time ever recorded by a sailing vessel. The remarkable time made may be more fully comprehended when it is known that the fastest steamers make the run in about twelve days, and some require fourteen or fifteen days.

At Seattle new people are coming to town the same as at Tacoma. Lodging houses are filling up and overflowing in both cities and new accommodations are being arranged for what is termed "the grand rush" in the spring. A large quantity of all the goods sold for the Klondike and Alaska trade in British Columbia has to be imported from the state of Washington. Nevertheless, in endeavoring to induce Klondikers to come to British Columbia, the statement has been made that American miners must pay exorbitant Canadian duties. Upon being asked for a statement regarding this point the Treasury Department of the United States has this to say: "So far as relates to any measure of the Canadian Government which bears heavily upon the emigrants in question, I have to advise you that this department is in receipt of a communication from the Department of State, enclosing a note from the British charge d'affaires, in which it is stated that no special or unusual exactions have been made, and that the customs charges are those authorized by the ordinary revenue laws of Canada. He also states that instructions have been issued exempting from duty miners' blankets, personal clothing in use and broken packages of provisions being used also cooking utensils in use and 100 pounds of food for the journey, charging ordinary customs duty only on excess."

Because of the fact that British Columbia mines have been developed by American capital and American miners the Canadians are very slow to offend Uncle Sam's sons.

In addition to the one aerial tramway over the mountain passes which

has already been mentioned, there is a prospect of being two more, and therefore, the indications are that the freight rate over the worst part of the journey to Klondike will be reduced to the minimum. At the same time the attempt to set apart the territory for one hundred miles about St. Michael as a military reservation is calculated to work against the Yukon river as a means of getting into the new diggings. Without permission from the war department at Washington no one can enter the proposed reservation. The cities of Tacoma, Seattle and Portland have protested against the reservation and General Alger has notified the Citizen's Klondike Committee of the first named city that no monopoly was given or intended by the establishment of the reservation. The committee, however, went back at the war department with the declaration that inasmuch as the reservation would be 5,000 miles from the war department, a monopoly would practically exist, as permission to go upon the reservation would not be had within any reasonable time. This tart declaration brought back private information to the effect that the matter would be arranged to the entire satisfaction of the Tacoma Klondike Committee. This is a big feather in the committee's hat.

THOMAS SAMMONS.

The Hicks 1898 Almanac and Paper.

We are informed that the 1897 Almanac of Prof. Irl R. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can be denied that the publication of Prof. Hicks has become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "WORD AND WORKS," aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, droughts and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drought over all the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper is \$1 a year with the Almanac as a premium. Send to **WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO. 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.**

She Wasn't a Lily of the Field.

Last summer a young woman of 16 was in Paris for the first time, enjoying the excitement of shopping, and it is more absorbing to a girl than a foot ball game to a boy. She couldn't go sight-seeing because she must visit dressmakers' shops, and she couldn't talk or think or dream about anything but gowns and hats and other things to wear. One day her father told her she must not let such matters absorb her entire attention. There were many things in Paris, he said, that every girl ought to see as a matter of education, and he feared that she was wasting an opportunity that might never come again. To clinch the argument he quoted scripture: "Consider the lilies of the field," etc., "and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

"That's all right, papa, for lilies that stay all the time in a field never go anywhere, but it doesn't apply to girls who are always going somewhere who see friends and schoolmates who have nice clothes and who want to look as well as possible."—Chicago Record.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado will be invaded by the trolley, a line being projected from Flagstaff to the very crest of the canyon; 80,000 horsepower, supplied by several waterfalls, is available. At present a hundred-mile stage line has to be endured by canyon tourists. —Arizona Democrat.

O. D. M. Gaddis has been appointed postmaster at Kingman.

A COMPLAINT TO MR. DANA.

Stories of His Activity and Alertness in Everyday Work.

Here are several typical stories of Dana, gathered from various newspapers: Mr. Dana had a way peculiarly his own of treating outside interference with the policy of his newspaper. Persons who presumed on their long acquaintance with the distinguished editor to proffer advice to him regarding the proper journalistic treatment of public questions or of special topics were usually taught a lesson by Mr. Dana that left a lasting impression on their minds. His manner of dealing with such persons was usually suave, and almost deferential. He applied his personal castigations on such occasions with a gentle tongue and a touch of velvet.

One afternoon one of New York's merchant princes called upon Mr. Dana at the Sun office and angrily demanded that the financial reporter for that paper be dismissed at once. "Take a chair, my dear Mr. —, You know that I would gladly do anything in my power to oblige you," said Mr. Dana, in his most cordial tone. "Tell me what the trouble is."

Your financial reporter asked me yesterday about a certain transaction that I was interested in, and I told him that there was nothing in it. This morning he printed the story, and made me out a liar."

"Wasn't the story true?" mildly inquired Mr. Dana.

"Well, sir, yes, I suppose so; but I did not want anything said about it."

"Ah, um," said Mr. Dana, meditatively. "That is very bad, very bad. I will see what can be done. It won't do to have a man on a newspaper who is not telling the truth, will it?"

Then the editor directed a searching glance at the innocent inquiry upon the face of his caller. The latter saw that he was a little, stammered something about reporters being too impertinent, and bade Mr. Dana a hurried good day.

Amos J. Cummings had left the Tribune but a short time before the transformation of the Sun was projected, and Mr. Dana, appreciating the value of such an assistant in making the sort of paper he contemplated, he sent for him and told him: "We want you to become managing editor of the Sun." "All right," said Cummings. "But first," continued Mr. Dana, "I would like to ask you why you left the Tribune." "I was discharged," replied Amos, "for insolence and profanity," and waited, expecting some expression of surprise or question as to the facts, but there was nothing of the sort. Mr. Dana looked over his glasses and his eyes twinkled as he rejoined: "When are they going to discharge Greeley?"

Above all things else he was quick in mind and movement. He is said to have been able to read all the morning papers of New York in fifteen minutes. There was a whirl of paper in the air during the operation, and he turned leaf after leaf, and ran his eyes up and down the columns. He seemed to see instinctively whatever each paper contained that was peculiar or noteworthy, whether it was a stickful or a column. A new man at the city desk of the Sun noticed that Mr. Dana sent for the papers every morning and almost instantly returned them. Wondering at this, he asked the office boy what the chief did with the papers. "Well," said the boy, a typical New York lad, I pile 'em on his desk and he fires 'em on de floor, and then I gadder 'em up again and bring 'em back to you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TERRITORIAL.

Safford wants a creamery.

Safford has three steam flouring mills.

Vacant houses are in demand at Tucson.

Bjck is worth fifteen dollars per thousand in Bisbee.

Phoenix has plenty of money to loan at eight per cent.

Sixteen persons are occupying school lands in Graham county.

The county hotel in Cochise county has twenty-two boarders.

Wheat is selling for one dollar and twenty-five cents in Safford.

Eighteen mining locations were recorded in Gila county last month.

The creamery at Tempe is shipping large quantities of cheese and butter.

The fees of the recorder for Graham county far exceeds the amount of the recorder's salary.

It is estimated that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 worth of cattle is being fed between Phoenix and Tempe.

There are fifty-nine widows exempt from taxation in Graham county. They represent a total assessment of \$30,304.27.

Last week George W. Nichols sheared his 400 Angora goats and secured an average of two and one-half pounds per head. The wool brought 36 cents a pound. —Phoenix Republican.

Mining in Pima county was never in a more prosperous condition than now. Copper seem to be taking the lead, so far as rich developments are concerned. —Tucson Star.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in Prescott some time between Saturday night and this morning. H. Lemon, the jeweler, located in Harry Brisley's drug store, is short about \$2,000 worth of watches and rings. They were missed this morning. Officers are on the alert. —Journal-Miner.

About forty disappointed would-be Klondikers returned last Thursday to San Francisco. Among the number was Thomas B. Shipp, the well-known cattle man from this and Mohave counties. The captain of the boat they were on refused to stop long enough for them to land their goods on the Yukon river, and returned with them to St. Michaels. They preferred returning to San Francisco rather than to spend the winter in St. Michaels, but all say they will go back again in the spring, and intimate that they know of richer diggings than the Klondike. —Journal-Miner.

Early Monday morning last the small residence of Wm. Moore, near Henderson's place on Lynx creek, was found to have been destroyed by fire and the remains of Wm. Moore were found in the smoldering ruins, both the legs and arms having been burned from the charred trunk, which could not have been identified but for the fact that the old placer miner lived in his cabin alone. During the night upon which the fire occurred Mrs. Henderson heard shots in the direction of Moore's cabin. These shots were probably the exploding of dynamite caps which were in the cabin. Moore was 51 years old and followed placer mining. He owned a placer claim near by. He had lived in that section for a number of years. Nothing is known as to how the fire started or how it happened that the old man did not escape from the cabin. The affair sounds mysterious, to say the least, and it is within the range of possibility that crime has been committed. —Prescott Courier.

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VAN WYCK'S PATRONAGE.

The Patronage of the Mayor of Greater New York Amounts to \$65,000,000.

The mayor of Greater New York will have direct and indirect control of a patronage greater than any other mayor in the world has at his disposal. At the election November 2nd, there were chosen a comptroller, a sheriff and county clerk for the county of Kings, each of whom will receive a compensation at times greater than that received by the president of the United States. Their respective compensations, which are largely made up of fees, are estimated as follows: Comptroller—From \$40,000 to \$75,000; depending on amount of fees. County clerk of Kings—About \$75,000.

Sheriff of Kings—About \$48,000. Under the law lately passed, the offices of county clerk and sheriff of New York are much less remunerative than they were under the old law, when each of these offices was regarded as worth more than \$100,000 annually.

In point of patronage the county offices are much less desirable than the office of mayor. The first mayor of Greater New York will have at his disposal the following positions: City chamberlain—Salary \$12,000. Corporation counsel—\$15,000. Four police commissioners—\$5000 each.

President of the board of public improvements—\$8000. Six commissioners of improvements—\$7,500 each. One tax commissioner—\$3000. Four tax commissioners—\$6000 each. One health commissioner—\$6000. Two municipal court justices—\$5000 each. Five municipal court justices—\$5000 each. Fifteen city magistrates—\$6000 each. Five city magistrates—\$5000 each. Two commissioners of accounts—\$5000 each. One chief of bureau statistics—\$3500. Three park commissioners—\$5000 each. Two building commissioners—\$7000 each. One building commissioner—\$3500. Two charities commissioners—\$7500 each. One charities commissioner—\$2500. One corrections commissioner—\$7500. One dock commissioner—\$6000. Two dock commissioners—\$5000 each. Commissioner of jurors—\$5000. Sixty-three city marshals—Salaries to be fixed. Inspectors and sealers of weights and measures. Eighty-four school commissioners. Six are commissioners. Six civil service commissioners. Besides these, there will be heads of various commissions. The civil list of Greater New York will, it is said, contain more than 25,000 names of municipal employees, who will receive salaries aggregating nine millions. The budget of Greater New York will be sixty five millions of dollars.

The Palace saloon at Prescott was gutted by fire last Friday evening. Loss about six hundred dollars.

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